THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., N°. 397. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Chunghai et Ningpo.
Le 17 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOVET BROTHERS & CIE., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son représentant M. GUSTAVE BOVET à Changhai, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. EUGENE BUISSONNET, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhai et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOUSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOUSTEDT à Changhai, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against, or being indebted to the late C. W. GODDALL, Esq., Surgeon, are requested to forward particulars of the same to the undersigned on or before the 1st *March*.

THOMAS HILL,
Executor.
tf Shanghai, 6th February, 1858.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE Consignees and Captain of the Brig *Woodlark* will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew.

tf Shanghai, 12th February, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPINDLER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. S. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26jn Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at the Port of NINGPO, as a *Commission Merchant and Agent.*

C. S. MATHESON.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGGE is authorized to Sign the name of our firm per procuration, from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.
7ap Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorized to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.
tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* at BANGKOK, SIAM, from the 25th of August last.

RÉMI, SCHMIDT & CIE.
2ap Shanghai, 1st October, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Foochow.*

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th March, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. KUPFERSCHMID.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.
tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras.* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK " "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE " "
SELTZER-WATER. "
Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Lubnan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.
ALSO,
Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.
English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.
ALSO,
Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Gallego FLOUR, just arrived per *Algonquin.* Apply to

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th January, 1858.

FOR SALE ex "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.
Apply to
WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, in 3 doz. do.
Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and WINTER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.
Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

COPPER SHEATHING, 18 to 28 oz.
Apply to
NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 6th August, 1857.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA. ..... $ 2·00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to. ..... 10·00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo. ..... 10·00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo. ..... 10·00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo. ..... 2·00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo. ..... 2·00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo. ..... 1·00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR. 1 vol. 8vo. ..... 1·00
ANCIENT CHINA. 1 vol. 8vo. ..... 2·00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE. ..... 1·50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN,* or "SPIRIT." ..... 0·50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA. ..... 1·00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae.* ..... 0·50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY. ..... 0·75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs. ..... 1·00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo. ..... 0·50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo. ..... 1·00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS. ..... 2·00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT. ..... 2·00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON. ..... 3·00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for ..... 1·00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese. ..... 2·00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER. ..... 2·00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English. ..... 2·00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language. ..... 2·00

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR RENTAL.

COMMODIOUS Business PREMISES, well situated; and in a state of thorough repair.
Apply to
C. THORNE.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to
W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, July 3d, 1857.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street,* occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

MR. E. LOURREIRO has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. HEALE, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following Lots of LAND situated on the French Concession, each Lot having a frontage on the Yangking-pang Creek.

Lot No.			*near fun*	*tee*	*hoon*	*frontage*
1	measuring about	6	2	3	1	213 feet.
2	"	"	9	4	1	5	160 "
3	"	"	4	1	2	8	276 "
4	"	"	7	9	3	3	214 "
5	"	"	6	8	5	4	209 "

The Sale will take place on the Ground on *Wednesday, the 10th March,* at 12 o'clock precisely.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, and the remainder within ten days. Any Purchaser failing to complete his purchase to forfeit the first instalment paid by him.

One half of the expence of fresh Title Deeds to be borne by the Purchaser the remainder by the Estate.

tf Shanghai, 26th February, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED

A situation as Book-keeper, shipping or general Clerk, by a gentleman aged 21. Salary no object. Satisfactory references can be given.
Address G. C., *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 5th February, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.
Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED an experienced Book-keeper for a W. Business Firm here. None need apply unless fully qualified.
For particulars, address R. at the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 8th January. 1858.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above DISPENSARY is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Tsekei Hong.*

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary. Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared. Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.
tf Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. ..... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards..... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tuel per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS; CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has opened a *Baking Establishment* in all its branches, as Bread and Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, Pastry-cook, &c., and hopes through care and attention to the business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Premises behind KIN-TEE-YUEN'S Silk Shop, next door to Messrs. MCKENZIE & Co.

J. S. BARON.
tf Shanghai, 31st October, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

HENRY EVANS begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has at considerable expense completed his new Establishment on the premises formerly occupied by the late C. WILLS, Esq.

H. E. takes the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the community at large for the very liberal patronage he has received since his return from England, and to state that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

P.S.—On and after *the 1st of March,* H. E. will recommence Muffin making and the Baking of the celebrated Queen's Breakfast Rolls.

tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1858

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber, Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,
MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;
On moderate terms.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacquereдware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

CHEUNSING.
CHURCH STREET—THIRD HOUSE WEST OF NORTH-GATE STREET,

INVITES attention to his stock of CANTON made GOODS—consisting of
CRAPE SHAWLS—Plain and embroidered
DRESS SILKS—Of newest patterns.
HANDKERCHIEFS—SATINS—SARSNETS.
LACQUERED WARE, IVORY WARE,
&c., &c., &c.

These articles have been manufactured to Order, and are of fine quality. They will be sold at moderate prices for CASH

Shanghai, July 29th, 1856.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,
Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO,
A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N.B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.

tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.

12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS CARTER is authorized to sign my name per procuration.
WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITHS and BLACKSMITHS WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co. Apply to

SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A double-cylinder PRINTING MACHINE. Apply at the Printing Office of the *London Missionary Society*, Shanghae.

27me March 1st, 1858.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD numbers of the *Chinese Repository* to complete a Set.

A fair price will be paid for the numbers required.

North-China Herald Office.

UNION RESTAURANT & REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

WE the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the foreign Community of Shanghai and Captains visiting this Port that we have established a public place for Resort on our extensive premises directly opposite the BRITISH CONSULATE, and hope that by strict attention to the comfort of our guests and by supplying Articles of the best qualities at moderate charges to merit a share of Public Patronage.

We also beg to state that we will open for the recreation of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of our deep amusements a private QUOIT GROUND and BOWLING GREEN, and during the Summer Months an ICE CREAM SALOON.

N. B.—A Private Room for Parties (and a Private Room furnished to Let with or without Board.)

On and after the 8th inst. an Ordinary Daily.

EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th March, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 6 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WHITE, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday-noon*, in each week.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Dec.	26	Singapore, ...Feb.	2
Bombay, ...Jan.	16	Hongkong, ...Feb.	11
Calcutta, ...Jan.	24	New York.....Dec.	11
Galle, ...Jan.	23		

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 24th ulto., the Wife of CRAVEN WILSON, of a Son.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 4th March, 1858. Ending 4th March, 1857.

		February.			
27,—*Max.*	52	*Min.* 47.....	*Max.* 50	*Min.*	40
28,— „	68	„ 51..... „	45	„	40
		March.			
1,— „	67	„ 43..... „	45	„	31
2,— „	45	„ 33..... „	48	„	31
3,— „	45	„ 35..... „	50	„	38
4,— „	43	„ 35..... „	50	„	40
„— „	—	„ —..... „	—	„	—

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills 6 months sight, *5s. 10¼d. a 5s. 11d.*—First class Credits, *5s. 11d. a 6s. 0d.* per Shanghai Tael. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted, and Bank Bills 3 d/s., no business. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills 3 d/s., Rs. 275 *a* 280 per 100 Shanghai Taels. *On Hongkong* 15 d/s., 21 *a* 21½ ⅜ discount.

OPIUM.

Malwa, ...Tls. 535	—	Shanghai
Patna, ... „ 575	*a* 580	weight.

THIS NUMBER of the *North-China Herald* is printed on Friday night the 5th of March, for transmission by the mail Steamer to leave at day-light of the 6th.

WE are informed that Hwang Tsunghan, was at Peking at the date of his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of Kwang-tung and Quang-si and would leave the capital about this time for Canton *viâ* Soo-chow.

IT was our painful duty last week, to announce the perpetration of a double murder in the immediate vicinity of this settlement. The victims were both of them Chinese; the assassins were foreigners; and the scene of the twofold crime, a small village on the American side of the Soochow creek.

It is but a few months ago, since one her case of murder was recorded in this Journal, which occurred in the same locality. In that instance, an unfortunate Chinese was beaten and stabbed to death on the threshold of his own door, which he had incautiously opened, by a band of foreign ruffians, who being under no fear or restaint of Police, were indulging in riot, and wanton brutality to the terror of the villagers. After a certain lapse of time, three foreigners—each representing, we believe, the so called "three treaty powers" were arrested on account of this foul murder, and committed to the prison attached to the British Consulate. Here they were detained until certain formalities were gone through, which, no doubt, must have impressed the Chinese authorities, and people, with a deep respect for Western modes of criminal legislature; for they were all virtually let off, and all further attempts to bring the murder home to the real perpetrators dropped. Thus, the adage being, for once at least, grossly stultified, which declares that, "murder will out."

This shocking and unpunished crime fell, with a two-fold force, upon the unhappy widow who was the chief surviving sufferer, and we may add, the solitary mourner. The victim was poor, and during his life, childless—both heavy misfortunes in the eyes of a Chinese; he had even been compelled, by poverty, to part with that small heritage which a Chinaman cherishes next to his own life—the spot where his ancestors had lived and died, and where he had hoped in peace, and in the course of nature, to do the same. His wretched widow, no longer very young, was far advanced in pregnancy when she was, not only bereaved of her husband, but also of her sole support; and would certainly have perished from starvation, had not a number of foreign residents,—alike mortified at the defeat of justice, and touched by the calamity and destitute condition of the poor woman, subscribed a sum sufficient to purchase back for her the little spot of ground that had once belonged to her husband; and thus secured her from absolute want.

We may say in passing, that this spontaneous act of humanity, like many others we could mention of the same kind, sufficiently testifies, that apathy to Chinese suffering, or misfortune, is not a trait of the foreign *residents* of Shanghai. Despite the rancorous misrepresentations of a self-righteous fanaticism, its gross exaggerations, and its coarse invective, the Christian virtues are not more in abeyance here, than, we venture to say, in any other community similarly composed. If there be, indeed, a peculiarity observable to an onlooker, it is, that the charity of those who melt at human woe and give liberally for its relief, is by no means emulated, in certain cases, by the charity of those who assume to sit in judgement on their neighbours, and use no part of a judge's attributes, but to denounce and condemn.

But to resume, while this unfortunate and scandalous murder is still fresh in the memory of the foreign residents, their feelings have been again outraged by a fresh aggravation of the same crime. The impunity enjoyed on a former occasion seems to have increased the daring of assassins; and we have now, accordingly, again to deplore, the addition of two more Chinese villagers to the list of victims who have perished, by the murderous violence of men foreign to their soil. In the present case, the persons accused are seafaring men, but do not belong to any one of the three nations who have a treaty with China. They are natives of Manila, and, consequently, subjects of the Queen of Spain. At the present moment, they are under close confinement in the prison belonging to the British Consulate,—the only institution of the kind, not Chinese, existing in Shanghai:—and here a curious state of matters becomes at once apparent. The English flag is made, in fact, to do the duty of those unworthy sanctuaries which formerly existed in European cities and afforded a scandalous shelter against the constituted civil authorities of the land, to murderers, and villains of every hue and kind. After a like fashion the British Consulate, it would appear, has become the Absatia for the evil doers of all nations against the Chinese.

We find no fault, on the contrary, we strongly sympathise with any official co-operation which helps to discover malefactors, and secure them for the time—no matter to what country they belong, or against whom they may have offended; in order that they may be brought to punishment by those who have a right to do so. But, from all we can learn, the Chinese laws which have been broken in the present case, and the Chinese authorities, who must necessarily be deeply offended by the cruel murder of their countrymen, are to have no say whatever in the matter. Neither the Chinese people who have been so grossly outraged, nor yet the foreign residents of Shanghai who have been so shamefully scandalised, will have the satisfaction of knowing that, the perpetrators of the worst of crimes will ever meet, on earth, with commensurate punishment. For, however favorably we may be disposed to think of the zeal of Spanish colonial authorities, in punishing crimes committed without their jurisdiction, and upon a people with whom they have few relations, and no sympathy, we shall not witness, and probably never hear of it;—while we may rest assured, that the Chinese themselves will never be persuaded that, the trial and condign punishment which is denied on the spot, will be executed at a distance; but will, on the contrary, tenaciously cling to the conviction, that the murderers will be allowed to escape.

The question comes to be, is this extraordinary mode of proceeding altogether expedient, or right? Are lawless marauders, and assassins,—the casual visitors of the Chinese ports, to be allowed to select any foreign flag that may suit them, whether rightly or not, and commit every crime up to murder, upon the unfortunate Chinese without their authorities having the power in any way to interfere?

We are well aware that, many years ago, we ourselves repudiated the right of Chinese authorities to judge and condemn English breakers of their laws, but this was done because it was impossible, in the existing state of things, to submit English subjects to Chinese criminal jurisdiction. When a treaty was at length made, it was provided that each should mutually hand over malefactors to be tried and judged according to their respective native laws,—but care was, meanwhile, taken on the part of Great Britain, to provide the necessary apparatus for doing so on the spot. When the two other nations, France and the United States, made treaties, they also claimed the same privileges, and, we suppose, arranged to meet criminal contingencies in a like way. But by what right does the prison of the British Consulate detain Spanish subjects longer than may be indispensable for their safe keeping, from control of Chinese authorities? Spain has not provided, that any of her subjects committing a murder in China shall be sent to her Colonies to be tried—where a trial, indeed, must be a farce, unless all the witnesses are sent along with the accused. We confess, we do not see our way at all satisfactorily in this affair, nor through the complications which, in future, will flow from it. It is plain, that with every passing year, the amount of foreigners frequenting Chinese ports must increase, and that in no small numbers. If murders perpetrated by them upon the Chinese continue to increase in like ratio, and the murderers are to be sent to be tried and judged in the countries of which they happen to be the subjects—it may be Manila, Nova Zembla, the kingdom of Mosquito, or Timbuctoo; all we can say is, that one anomaly more, will be added to the heap which already exists in China; and that an opportunity, besides, will be furnished for the curious in such matters—to show to what extent murder will be committed, when the evil passions of the ignorant and brutal are released from the restraints of law, and the dread punishment.

In all countries claiming to be independent, there is no right more scrupulously guarded, than that which claims the jurisdiction and punishment of crimes, by whomsoever committed, within their own sovereignty; and it requires but little reflection to perceive its validity and force. Between no two Western nations, indeed, could this furnish matter for a moment's dispute. Its justice is as clear as that of any dogma in international law. But a difficulty immediately arises when an Eastern element is introduced. So imperfect are the legal reasonings, so slovenly the forensic forms, and so capricious and arbitrary the punishments of Eastern nations, that Western sense of justice shrinks instinctively, from extending to them the same privileges which it does not hesitate to sanction amongst its own independent members. Where this difficulty is met by the mutual agreement already referred to, and duly provided for, the obstacles in the way of administering justice are greatly diminished; but where, as happens to be the case under discussion, no agreement has been entered into, no provision made, the anomaly swells into a most painful and distressing absurdity, and, so far as we can see, appears to grant impunity to the blackest of crimes.

The foreign residents of Shanghai are not less interested than the Chinese themselves, that peace and good order should be maintained, and that crimes when committed at their very doors should be rigorously punished. Not only a natural sense of justice prompts this,—but the feeling of self preservation. For, even allowing that outrages will not be extended to themselves—a presumption far from certain, still if the Chinese see that their countrymen are habitually maltreated and murdered, by foreign vagabonds and ruffians, with apparent impunity, they may be stirred up to adopt the law of retaliation;—and, as is not unusual with them, make the innocent suffer for the guilty.

It is, therefore, enforced upon us all, by both general and particular reasons, that crimes committed upon Chinese by foreigners should not even appear to pass unpunished, and that to secure this, the law should be vindicated where the crimes were perpetrated. If we deny to the Chinese the right to try, we ought scrupulously to extend to them the opportunity of seeing that we ourselves fulfil that duty, and this can only be done by conducting the trial on the spot.

Amongst the many new arrangements which, in the course of the ensuing months, will have to be settled between the foreigners and Chinese, not one claims more serious attention than the question of the criminal jurisdiction of foreigners in such a place as Shanghai, and places which, in the course of time, are destined to become like it,—in those cases where the nation to which the malefactors may belong, has provided no special apparatus for their trial. Without offending Western ideas of justice, and yet providing for the proper punishment of crime, the best mode that can be adopted, under the circumstances, would, perhaps, be to select any one of their enlightened criminal codes, and by common agreement make criminals amenable to it. We have no misgiving that it would not be administered honestly, and ably, by the intelligence which exists among the foreign community. Under some such arrangement we feel assured, that the ends of justice would be well, if not perfectly secured; and that harmony between the Chinese and foreign residents maintained, so essential to our future success,—whether our objects be merely commercial, or those higher and nobler ones—the gradual introduction of Christianity, and of Western civilization amongst an ancient, acute, and not unenlitvated people; who, we regret to think, can but imperfectly judge either of our religion, or of our institutions by not a few of the examples which, unfortunately, they have too frequently submitted to their observation.

THE widow of the Chinaman who was murdered by Foreigners on the Hongkue side of the Soochow creek in October last, is desirous of giving public expression of her gratitude for the assistance that has been rendered to her by means of the sum raised among the foreign community in one dollar subscriptions, amounting to $102,—and twenty generously given by a gentleman to relieve her immediate wants when her distress was first made known through the columns of this paper.

A piece of land which her husband was compelled, by poverty, to mortgage having been redeemed out of the above-named sum she has been placed in possession, and derives a small income from it.

INQUEST.

VICE-CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN SHANGHAI.

An inquest having been held in the presence of the Spanish Vice-Consul of Shanghai, on the bodies of Chung-king-yung, and Ching-a-who, Medical testimony proved the wounds to have been sufficient to cause death, and the verdict of the jury was recorded to that effect. Chung-king-yung had a wound on the left side of the chest between the second and third rib, and the wound as well as the mark on the clothes corresponded with a poniard which was produced. Ching-a-who had a wound on the back, it had the appearance of some sharp bladed instrument having been used; which had entered deeply into the cavity of the abdomen, and destroyed life from internal hemorrhage.

NOTES ON EMBASSIES.

IN reply to the preceding memorial, permission having been received from the capital, the various items of tribute, as they were good-humouredly styled, were all forwarded to Peking, when an answer, accompanied by the customary donations, was returned in due course, the same having been received at the court of St. James with becoming humility. Not many years had elapsed after this, when another letter to the Son of Heaven was resolved upon in England, and our national honour was again placed in the custody of the Canton linguists. The jealousy excited by the rapid progress of Napoleon in the west, had induced the precautionary measure on the part of the English, of stationing a small naval force off Macao, by way of protection. An unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, connected with the withdrawal of these vessels, it is to be feared tended to foster in the minds of the Chinese, a very imperfect notion of the mutual position of their nation and the English. The Macao senate had already forwarded to Peking their statement of the matter, which had been transferred by the Bishop of Peking to a high mandarin, who in his turn brought it before the emperor. Rumours got afloat as to the intention of England with regard to China, and in order to remove undue apprehensions, the original of the following document, professing to be a Chinese translation of the king's letter, was prepared and presented to the Canton authorities, for transmission to head quarters:—

"*Foreign memorial, translated in the Chinese character, in the 9th year of* KEA-KING (1804).

"George, king of England, and governor of Ireland, &c., sends up this address to the Great emperor of the Celestial empire.—For merly the favours and dignity of the late August monarch were felt far and wide, and unalloyed tranquility prevailed from sea to sea; now under the knowledge and martial dignity of the present High emperor, and the universal peace that reigns throughout the empire, all proclaim an identity of virtue. When any of my people come to China for purposes of commerce, they are invariably treated with those favours attendant on the blessings of peace. Put as the people of the Celestial empire cannot come to my country to trade, I have given orders to the officers at the various ports of India, if at any place in the vicinity of China, they happen to meet with any of the people or military of the Celestial empire, they must be especially careful in their behaviour towards them; and if an occasion should occur, when our aid can be available, I shall be extremely delighted to put forth the most strenuous efforts. We lately entered into a treaty of peace with France; but after the ratification of this treaty, they forced the stipulations, to the violation o principle; so that we have now again at war with that nation. It is our desire to maintain peace, and avoid every cause of strife; but we have been subject to the unprovoked insults of that nation, till they now surpass endurance. They have also placed a strong naval force at the r several sea-ports, implying an evil intent; so that we are apprehensive of some sudden attack from them, and have no alternative left, but to place a strong naval force by way of defence. It is certainly not that we have any desire for fighting; and although we are now at war with that country, we can still carry on trade with China on amicable terms, there being no impediment thereto. Although the French have assembled a strong naval force in their ports, yet our ships of war have drawn a cordon round them, so that they cannot come out. Besides this, we have appointed a number of men of war as convoys, so that our merchant vessels may be protected from injury. And as the French have sent men to China, who are circulating unfounded reports, one seeking to sow dissensions between our countries, should such reports reach your August majesty, I feel assured your August majesty will give to heed thereto. Moreover that nation is not only bent upon seizing our parent country, but they have also an eye to the seizure of our colonial possessions; and although the naval and military strength of that nation is equal to ourselves with us, yet they will certainly adopt some secret scheme; so that while that country is relying upon the adoption of unwarrantable plans, it behoves our country to adopt defensive measures accordingly, that we may be prepared for every emergency. Now it appears that France has been in a state of anarchy for thirteen years past. The former king of France was a truly upright man, but he was assassinated by the people, which was a most lamentable and detestable act. Now there is a man in that country, acting as the chief, who is unprincipled at heart, and is desirous of disorderly exciting the minds of the people; leading men to disregard the relations of society, and to abandon the fear of heaven and earth; but I conceive he will be unable to impose upon the discriminating power of the acute intelligence of the August emperor of China, who will most thoroughly see through the treachery. Reverently praying that your August majesty may long enjoy the blessings of unbroken tenor, I have sent a few of our national productions, which I humbly beseech your August majesty to deign to accept.

"Sent from the English metropolis, on the 22nd May, 1804."

This letter was accompanied by the following explanatory document:—

"*Statement presented to the throne, by* WOO, *Governor-general, and* YEN, *Officer of Customs, at Canton.* KEA-KING, *9th year. 12th month (January* 1805*).*

"On examining the memorial of the king of England, we find it speaks of that country being at war with France, and of France having sent men to China, who are circulating false reports, and sowing dissension between England and China, &c.,—Again we find on examination, that in the 8th month of 18.2. the resident foreign governor of Macao Wei-le-to sent a letter to the Portuguese So-th-chaou (Gonveza?), then residing in the capital, saying that England had six large ships of war ancho ed near Macao, and expressing a fear that they might have sinister intentions with regard to Macao; which letter being presented to the Governor of Europeans, the great minister Soo-lang-gih, he memorialized the throne, and received a declaration of the imperial will. We find the former Governor-general Kelh examined the matter of the English ships of war, and found that they were for the protection of merchantmen, and that they had all taken their departure in rotation for their own country; and while they were anchored in the outer bay of Macao, they occasioned no disturbance. As that country has hitherto relied upon its physical strength, the foreigners resident at Macao consequently seized with alarms and suspicions; the memorial regarding which having been submitted to Imperial inspection, as is on record. Now as the said k ng, in his memorial speaks of false reports and sowing dissension, he must certainly refer to the former affair. This year also three warlike ships of war from the country came to Canton, in order to convoy merchantiae; but those ships having come merely to protect the merchantmen, have returned to their country, without causing the slightest trouble. Furthermore among the various foreign trading vessels, England brings the choicest selection of goods, and their commercial transactions are on a more extensive scale than those of any other nation, while the chief and the merchants of the said country are all respectful and obedient. Your servants having looked narrowly into the secret motives in this affair, find that that country having been engaged in an out and earnest warfare with France, and being fea ful lest any dissension with our empire, might affect the trade, this business is therefore particularly adverted to in the memorial. Having interrogated clo-ely the proprietors of the foreign trading establishments Pwan Cho-tseang and others, they also unanimously declare this to be the intention of the memorial; and that these two countries

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being situated in a corner in the north east, beyond the sea, at a remote distance from Canton, there is no danger of any disturbance here, &c., all which is most credible, and will we trust allay your Sacred inquietude."

After this we find a second document sent up by the Canton officers, in reply to an Imperial mandate requiring further information. The document is as follows:—

"*Reply statement presented to the throne, by* NA, *Governor-general, and* YEN, *Officer of Customs, at Canton.* KEA-KING, *10th year, 3d month (April, 1805).*

"England having sent up a memorial and tribute, we have received the imperial communication relating thereto; and respectfully send up this memorial in reply. We have investigated the matter concerning the merchant vessels of foreign nations, and find that none of them possess vessels of war; but the national merchandize vessels of England have an armed escort; while the private merchant ships of that nation are sent without war vessels. The practice of sending men of war began with the merchandize vessels belonging to the king of that country, who sent four ships as a convoy. These men of war remained outside the Bocca Tigris, and when the vessels had received their cargo, the men of war accompanied them back to their own country, and were not allowed to make the least stay behind. Your servants also sent imperial vessels to protect and escort them. The merchandize vessels of all other foreigners have guns, ammunition and implements of war on board, for their own defence, which they are allowed to bring in accordance with the regulations. As to what the English memorial says about their being extremely delighted to put forth the most strenuous efforts on our behalf, &c., there is a reserve of expression; for we hear that piracies abound on the ocean, and it may be they think we shall require their aid. We find that foreigners are ever exercising their ingenuity to add to their gains. Last year at the direction of the foreign chief of England, two foreign vessels of war were sent out to sea, to assist the imperial ships in capturing pirates; but your servant Yen considered that this was inconsistent with the constitution of the empire, and that we could not avail ourselves of foreign aid; so after consultation with Governor-general Wen, the cooperation of foreign auxiliaries was declined; and a memorial was accordingly sent up in the first month of the present year, as is on record. These two vessels have now disappeared, leaving no intimation of their locality, nor have we heard of any wrecks from the storms at sea. On carefully considering this business, we conceive that the assistance which they render in capturing pirates is merely nominal, the real object being that these two vessels might go in and out of port without paying duties; and this having been heard of in England, they are in expectation that by adopting the same subterfuge, they may also escape duties. Or it may be that the ships of the Macao foreigners having obtained grey by their arms, they perhaps treat England cajolingly, and this may have given rise to the proposal of the latter. The vessels of the various foreign nations being very large, they carry a great number of guns, so that the sea pirates hitherto have not dared to plunder them. At Macao and other important places there are also imperial vessels for the defence. Thus there is no fear of the slightest thing arising from want of precaution; and your majesty's Sacred mind may dismiss all inquietude."

With the return presents, the emperor sent a letter in reply, the following extract from which is given in Martin's China:—

"Your Majesty's kingdom is at a remote distance in maritime confines, but is observant of its duties, and obedient to its laws, beholding from afar the glory of our Empire, and respectfully admiring the perfection of our government. Your Majesty has despatched messengers with letters for our perusal; we find that they are dictated by appropriate sentiments of esteem and veneration; and being, therefore, inclined to fulfil the wishes of your Majesty, we have determined to accept of the whole of the accompanying offering.

"With regard to those of your Majesty's subjects who, for a long course of years, have been in the habit of trading to our empire, we must observe to you, that our celestial government regards all persons and nations with eyes of charity and benevolence, and always treats and considers your subjects with the utmost *indulgence and affection*; on their account, therefore, there can be no place or occasion for the exertions of your Majesty's government."

The Official party who proceed to Soochow last week with the letters of the Plenipotentiaries to Yu, Minister of State at Peking, returned on Sunday evening the 28th ultimo, having fulfilled the object of their mission satisfactorily.

As an epoch in the new history of foreign intercourse with China this event must be recorded; and we purpose giving some detail of the etiquette observed on this occasion; first correcting an error that we made in our last number, by stating that the dispatches were addressed to the Governor-general, and the Governor, to be delivered to either who might be met with most conveniently, and not specially to the former functionary as we supposed.

The cortège, consisting of some fifteen or sixteen boats having taken the route by the lakes, instead of the creek, (a change decided on at the moment of their embarkation as two of the boats were too large to pass, conveniently, by the latter,—the usual and shortest way), arrived within 8 or 9 le of Soochow on the morning of the second day after they left Shanghai. As soon as they had anchored, a letter announcing the event to the Footai was dispatched by one of the Consulate messengers, while the boats advanced towards the city, before reaching which a reply was received intimating that they should proceed to the west gate, where, in a Reception Hall outside the city walls, the Governor would pay them a visit. Without heeding this communication, the boats sailed up the canal and finding a water gate open they passed through it into the city;—the gate keepers making a feeble attempt to prevent them.

This was a great coup. Here some delay occurred in consequence of the absence of H. B. M. Consul whose boat had parted company with the others in the previous night and did not rejoin the party until about one o'clock when they were waiting for him in the city.

Several officers, deputed by the Footai, now made their appearance and endeavored to persuade the party to go to the Reception Hall at the west gate, they were informed that their special business with the Governor must be transacted at his Yamun, and that, on having chairs sent to convey them, they would proceed thither. Again other Weiyuens, (deputed officers), came and intreated that some of the party would go to the west gate where the Governor was said to be waiting, in order that he should be saved the humiliation of appearing to the people to have been thwarted in his plans.

The refusal to yield this point was very properly persisted in. The mandarins then proposed that Mr. Lay, one of the Foreign Inspectors of Customs, formerly known to the Governor when he was Tootai at Shanghai, should go and meet him, this having been consented to Mr. Lay went with the mandarins, and after a little time returned with the intimation that the Governor would receive them in his Yamun and that chairs would be sent to convey them.

They went a distance of about two miles, through streets crowded with people collected to witness the novel scene. Curi sity and amazement so impressed them that they gazed in breathless wonder, and scarcely a word was uttered along the whole route.

On arrival at the official residence of the Governor, the usual salute was fired and the party being received in proper form by His Excellency, was ushered into the audience chamber. Messrs. Oliphant and Contades being introduced by their respective Consuls the latter gentleman handed to his Excellency the letter of the French Plenipotentiary, enclosing one for the Minister at Peking to be forwarded immediately with the other dispatches, and impressed on him the great responsibility that rested on him in the faithful execution of this duty.

Mr. Oliphant in a similar manner presented the letter of Lord Elgin, and the letter from the American Minister which also contained one from the Russian Plenipo. Having read the letters addressed to himself and the Governor-general, His Excellency promised to forward the enclosures as desired. He said he must first communicate with the Governor-general at Changchow, but that the dispatches would reach Peking by the end of the present Chinese moon (14th March). It then being arranged that replies to the letters covering the dispatches should be sent and the visit returned by the Governor on the following day at the before-mentioned Reception Hall, the party, having first partaken of a collation, returned to their boats, and then proceeded to the west gate where they anchored for the night off the Reception Hall.

Early on the following morning, Saturday, the Interpreters received the Governor's official replies, acknowledging receipt of the communications from the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, America, and Russia, and stating that they would be forwarded immediately after he had consulted with the Governor-general, who was residing at Changchow. The translations were then immediately handed to Messrs. Oliphant and Contades, thus putting them in possession of an official receipt of the letters, and engagement to forward them without delay, under the seal and signature of the Footai.

The hour of noon was appointed for the Governor to return the visit of Messrs. Oliphant and Contades. A quarter of an hour before that time it was intimated that His Excellency was already in the Hall, awaiting them, although cards had not been presented to the Interpreters to announce his approach,—that being the proper course. The party proceeded to the Reception Hall and found the Governor had arrived.

It seems probable that the Governor's object in being first in the Hall was to make it appear to the people that he was the host and not the guest on the occasion, a *ruse* which was assisted by the fact that Mr. Lay received the cards which should have been delivered to the Consulate interpreters to be handed to Messrs. Contades and Oliphant, *and returned them*, he being an employé of the Chinese Government.

The rule observed by the Chinese, is for the visitor to send in his card and then to be ushered into the presence. Equals and superiors retain the card, but it is not etiquette for a subordinate to do so when honored by a visit from his superior in rank or station.

We do not know if Mr. Lay was an attaché in the suite of the envoys, or present as a private individual, but in either case it appears to us that he sacrificed their dignity and placed them in a false position to gratify the pride of his employers.

The visit then passed off very well, the Tootai of Shanghai, See, was present, having just returned from Shanghai whither he had hastened on hearing of the intended diplomatic mission. He arrived on the evening after it had left, missing the party by taking the creek passage, started back again as soon as he could, and reached Soochow in 22 hours. Business having been disposed of on the previous day, general conversation went round. The mandarins enquired if Yih, being a prisoner, would be killed, and could not understand why he should be sent to Calcutta. They did not allude to the fact of his having been degraded, which must have been known to them, although our party had not then heard of it, the *Peking Gazette* having reached Shanghai after their departure.

The Chinese consider the change of route at the moment of starting as a clever piece of strategy on our part.

The English and French Consuls and staff wore their uniform, the two envoys were in plain evening costume, and the American Vice-Consul wore the uniform of a Post-captain of the U. S. Navy. The English, French and American flags were hoisted on the boats of the respective powers.

The President of the United States of America thus describes the condition of Utah Territory in his late message to Congress:—

A territorial Government was established for Utah by Act of Congress, approved the 9th of September, 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This Act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a governor, who was to be *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, a secretary, three Judges of the Supreme Court, a Marshal, and a District Attorney. Subsequent Acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first governor on the 20th Sept., 1850, and has held the office ever since. While Governor Young has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and Senate.

The people of Utah almost exclusively belong to this church, and, believing with a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if they were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his Government shall come into collision with the Government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the territory, and have performed no proper functions there in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As chief executive magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose I appointed a new governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a *posse comitatus*, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in executing and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Governor Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps the territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of open hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army sent to Utah by the commanding General to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the Government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is no reason to believe that Governor Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon destroy his influence at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the Government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise Government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such frenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our territories, and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be in vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and restoring the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws in the territory of Utah.

(From the Saturday Review, Nov. 21.)

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

It is a rather strange coincidence, that at the very time when we have to grapple with rebellion in our Eastern Empire, we should have cast upon us the scarcely less urgent task of setting our house in order in the West. Few of us know—or rather, we all know, but few are to remember—that beyond and outside our flourishing colonies in North America, there is an immense region belonging to the British crown—nearly as large as all Europe, and more than twenty-five times the area of the British Islands—the whole of which, by one title or another, is under the rule and management of nine directors of a trading company, who meet from time to time in Fenchurch-street. Until a few years ago, when the public were somewhat surprised to hear that the Colonial Minister had made a free grant to the Hudson's Bay Company of the finest island in the Pacific, "the Britain of the North-West," there were not twenty people in this country who had any idea how that singular association came to be the lords of half a continent—how they had acquired their vast powers—or how they discharged the duties that attached to them. Nor was it easy to obtain much information on the subject. We were simply told that the Hudson's Bay Company were absolute masters of the soil of about one-half of the great region which they rule—that within limits they had the exclusive privilege of trade, and the sole right to use or work the mines and fisheries—while over the equally extensive region west and north from the Rocky Mountains, they claimed no more than the exclusive right of trade with the native tribes. For this last privilege they were able to show a license from the Crown, issued in conformity with an Act of Parliament, and reserving a right to resume any part of the territory required for colonization. But the extraordinary fact remained, that, to the larger part of the powers which they have exercised during nearly two centuries, the Company have never had any clear title whatever. For the first seven years at the close of the seventeenth century, Parliament did give a sanction to the Charter of Charles II., and to the privileges which it professed to convey; but the renewal of the Act was not obtained by the Company, though sought in 1697, and from that day to this they have been content to carry on their trade, and to rule the white population, and the subject Indian nations, on no better warrant than a Royal Grant, of which one-half is most obscure and vague, and the other certainly contrary to law and to all constitutional precedent.

Those who are curious to know all that can be said for and against the pretensions of the Company, will find full materials, now for the first time brought to light, in the Appendix to the Blue-book containing the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which inquired last session into "the State of the British Possessions under the Administration of the Hudson's Bay Company." But most people will not trouble themselves with so laborious an inquiry. They will agree with the Committee in thinking that it would be unjust and unreasonable to try the validity of a charter nearly two centuries old, and which has been acted on for that time, by the strict letter of the law as understood in our days. If Ministers and Parliaments have so long given something more than a tacit sanction to their claims, the Company cannot be blamed for having enjoyed the estate, though it has come to them by no clear title; and all that reasonable men will now insist upon is, that privileges resting on an invalid or doubtful charter of the seventeenth century, shall not be suffered to stand in the way of the requirements of the present generation.

A few facts will explain what those requirements are. The Hudson's Bay Company, though existing under princely and noble auspices, and designed, according to its Charter, to further geographical discovery, has been from the first simply a company for carrying on the fur trade with the northern regions of America. As traders, they seem to have done their business remarkably well, and those of their servants who devoted their whole interest well understood, might enrol many of the Governors and Directors of this Corporation in their calendar of saints. Except that the one is conducted for sport, and the other for gain, there is no real difference between deer-stalking and fur-hunting; the same principles of management apply to both; and so, having under their sway three millions of square miles of British territory to the Fur Company, we must not be surprised that half a continent has been turned into one vast game-preserve.

It has been the obvious interest of the Hudson's Bay Company to keep civilized man far from the haunts of the animals with whom their only policy required that agriculture, if tolerated at all, should be limited to small or distant establishments—that the natives should be peaceful and well-disposed to the Company, but dependent on the chase for their chief support, kept entirely within the power of the Company's officers, and far removed from a competing market. It can be no libel on the Company to say that they have been successful in achieving the ends which they doubtless have had constantly in view. They have been accused of cruelty and oppression towards the Indian tribes—of unjust, if not fraudulent, dealings in the system of barter by which their traffic is conducted—of corrupting the natives to their own profit, and discouraging the missionary efforts for their improvement—and lastly, of violence and persecution against those who have attempted to trade in the natural productions of the country. On the other hand, most of those who speak in the name of the Company credit that body with profuse generosity towards the red men, with readiness to adopt any plan that seemed to promote his advance towards a civilized and settled life, to remove the dangerous temptation of ardent spirits, and to favour the teaching of Christianity. The same witnesses even endeavour to show that the Company are ready to encourage settlers in their territory, and to facilitate the extension of trade in every article except furs and spirits.

After reading all the evidence on each side, though it is not easy to pick one's way through a great deal of it, we are disposed to question the assertions of both parties. Setting aside the occasional acts of men using large powers at a distance from all control, we do not believe that the administration of the Company has been marked by unnecessary harshness. The natives seem usually to have found at their hands humane and fair treatment—internal quarrels have been discountenanced and suppressed—ardent spirits have been withheld, wherever this could be done *without interference with the profits of trade*—and some slight encouragement has been given to missionary effort. Lastly, in dealing with troublesome settlers who threatened to interfere with their absolute control over their territory, the Company have prudently refrained from extreme courses. They have abstained from using the powers supposed to be granted by their charter, and have resorted to safer and less direct means for getting rid of opposition. On the other hand, we cannot ascribe to them the unprofitable virtues laid to their charge. If they freely make advances of food and necessaries to the Indians, which are sometimes not paid for by the furs of the following season, they take care to maintain such a scale of prices as amply to cover any loss on this head; and in the meantime, they retain the native tribes in that state of dependence which they find it their interest to perpetuate. As for making sacrifices to promote the advance of civilization and the teaching of Christianity, the less that is said on that subject the better for the Company. If we were to take no account of their annual profits, which we believe have never been short of ten per cent. on the nominal capital—to say nothing of the large portion which has been carried to stock, making up more than half of the capital of $400,000*l.* which stands against the names of the shareholders—and were we to compare the entire amount of that has ever been expended by them in promoting education, sending Christian missionaries, or to teach their subjects any of the arts of civilized life, the result would certainly show the prudence of avoiding any further reference to so delicate a topic.

With these drawbacks, however, there is much that may be fairly commended in their management. They seem to have used much care in the selection and promotion of their officers*—men placed in positions of almost unchecked authority, which has rarely been abused. Their rules for dealing with the Indian tribes are, if not over liberal, at least humane and prudent; and their great authority has been successfully used to maintain peace—except, indeed, in the south of their territory, where they have found it less troublesome and expensive to leave the Sioux and Blackfeet to carry on incessant and bloody contentions amongst themselves, than to make any serious effort to quell the savage propensities of those still powerful tribes. Our general conclusion, then, is that the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company is, on the whole, more favourable to the aborigines than any other that is likely to be substituted for it.

The question then arises—Why disturb a state of things that is working tolerably well? The answer is, that if the Hudson's Bay territory has stood still, the rest of the world has not standing still—that, above all other people, the British race and their descendants in the United States are rapidly advancing over the continent of North America, subduing to the use of men every region fit for his habitation, and appropriating whatever natural productions can conduce to convenience or profit. In advance of the regular army of settlers who attach themselves to the soil, there are found restless and adventurous spirits —"pioneers of civilization," as our American cousins like to call them—who push on with axe and rifle into districts entirely new and everywhere find the means of existence. The appearance of these men is the first ripple which shows that the great wave of colonization is approaching a new region. At the present time everything seems to show that the tide is flowing towards the south part of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. Both from the east and the south—from Canada and the United States—adventurers are approaching, or have already found their way; and we may be certain that they will not retire. The Canadian Legislature have taken the matter up, and the Executive Government of that colony have formally questioned the title of the Company, and put forward a claim to its territory as legally appertaining to Canada. On the other hand, the Americans, though they have no colour of claim to territorial possessions, are fast approaching, and two or three months ago an American engineer was actually laying out the site of a town on the very frontier, fifty miles from the Red River Settlement. It is clear, then, that the time is come when the game preservers must retire. The claims of Canada are plainly founded in reason, if not in law, and they are supported by every modern maxim of national policy; for if these great Western regions are not to cease to be British, they must become Canadian, and that speedily.

We suppose that the Government must have had this conclusion before them when they proposed, early in the present year, the appointment of the Committee of the House of Commons, whose labours have produced the Blue book of which we have spoken. The result was, on the whole, satisfactory. Mr. Edward Ellice, who appeared before the Committee to represent the Company, in which he is said to be a large shareholder, is a man of long political experience and undoubted sagacity. Instead of attempting a fruitless resistance, he at once admitted that large districts are required for purposes of settlement must be given up to Canada by the Company, and prudently contented himself with throwing cold water upon the prospects of all who may be induced to try their fortune in these new regions of the West. The Committee seem to have caught at this prospect of accommodation; and the substance of their Report, so far as regards the territory at this side of the Rocky Mountains, is that the Government of Canada should be permitted to annex the country fit for settlement, on condition of undertaking the administration of the settled districts, while exclusive privileges of the Company should be maintained in the districts which seem permanently unfitted for the habitation of civilized men.

The whole efforts of the Company appear now to be turned to underrate the resources, the climate, and capabilities of the country from which they are about to retire. As this is a matter of national interest, we shall on another occasion endeavour to ascertain what conclusions should be drawn from the contradictory statements of opposing witnesses; and in doing so we shall have the benefit of some valuable information lately received in this country. We shall also have something to say respecting Vancouver's Island and the adjoining territory, the importance of which is at last beginning to be recognised by the British public.

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* It seems probable that one source of success in the management of the Company has been the system of paying their chief officers by shares in the annual profits, in place of fixed salaries.

COINING AT THE ROYAL MINT.—In former times when the coinage was in the hands of the Company of Moneyers, and the machinery of the Mint was worked by them, the production of 1,000,000 sovereigns a-month was considered an extraordinary accomplishment. The late sudden demand for sovereigns has put to the test the capabilities of the establishment and the efficiency of its machinery under the existing system, and the result has been most creditable to the officers and men employed in this important department. 3,000,000 sovereigns have been coined and forwarded to the Bank of England within five weeks; and in one week not less than $40,000 have been turned out—a feat altogether unexampled in the history of coining.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

The young lady who burst into tears has been put together again.

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The U. S. Steam Frigate *Mississippi*, 13, Captain W. C. Nicholson, arrived at Woosung on the 21st ultimo from Hongkong. The following is the list of Officers:—

"MISSISSIPPI," U. S. St. Frigate, 13 guns, 300 men.

Captain,	Wm. C. Nicholson.
Lieutenants,	R. N. Stembell.
	T. Pattison.
	A. F. Warley.
	J. C. Spros-ton.
	Henry Rehen.
Purser,	Thos. B. Nalle.
Surgeon,	John L. Fox.
Master,	George Bacon.
Passed Assistant Surgeon,	D. B. Phillips.
Assistant Surgeon,	P. C. Wales.
Chief Engineer,	Robert Danby.
Assistant do.,	T. L. Jackson.
	Freeman.
	Barthman.
	Williams.
	De Sanno.
	Hampton.
	Warrington.
Midshipmen,	Thos. Pritchett.
	J. M. Kelly.
	Byrone Wilson.
	A. R. Yates.
Boatswain,	Robert Macdonald.
Gunner,	Wm. Berdoe.
Carpenter,	E. Thomason.
Sailmaker,	J. C. Bradford.
Captain's Clerk,	E. Brown, Jr.
Purser's do.	Henry Mitchell.
Lieut Marines,	Jacob Reed.

The *Mississippi* is bound to Manila direct, where the rest of the U. S. Squadron are to rendezvous.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE (HER PORTRAIT).—She is rather high in stature, fair in complexion, and slim in person; her hair is brown, and is worn quite plain; her physiognomy is most pleasing; her eyes, of a bluish tint, speak volumes, and are always sparkling with intelligence; her mouth is small and well formed, while her lips act in unison, and make known the impression of her heart—one seems the reflex of the other. Her visage, as regards expression, is very remarkable, and one can almost anticipate by her countenance what she is about to say; alternately, with matters of the most grave import, a gentle smile passes radiantly over her countenance, thus proving her evenness of temper; at other times, when sit or a pleasantry prevails, the heroine is lost in the happy, good-natured smile which pervades her face, and you recognise only the charming woman. Her dress is generally of a greyish or black tint; she wears a simple white cap, and often a rough apron. In a word, her whole appearance is religiously simple and unsophisticated.—*Soyer's Culinary Campaign.*

FEMALE BEAUTY.—Dean Swift proposed to tax female beauty, and to leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and very productive.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Moil.

1557—Atkinson's Oriental and Western Siberia.
1559—Livingstone's Travels in South Africa,
1562—Revue des Deux Mondes—Annuaire 1857.
1565—Quatrefage's Rambles of a Naturalist, [2 vols.
1569—The Marquis of Normanby's a year of Revolution, 2 vols.
1570—Crokers Essays on the French Revolution.
1575—Rides and Reveries of Esop Smith, by M. F. Tupper.
1578—Gosse's Omphalos.
1584—Murray's Life of Banim.
1593—Buckles History of Civilization.
1607—Isaac Taylor's The World of Mind.
1615—Hue's Christianity in Chinese Tartary,
1635—Marco Polo's Travels, [2 vols.
1643—Thornton' Historical Notes 1500 a 1714,
1647—Percy's Reliques, 3 vols. [3 vols.
1656—The Young Widow, by R. M. Daniels, Parlour Library No. 175.

Shanghae, February 22d, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Frenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

FOR SALE,

At the North-China Herald Office.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC for 1858.
LIST OF HONGS AND RESIDENTS—*Corrected to January* 1858.
DESPATCH CIRCULARS—*Do. Do.*
BILLS OF LADING per P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS (*with newest alteration*) for EUROPE, INDIA, and CANTON.
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Customs-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		V. W. A. Hood
Actæon (surve)	frigate	26	200		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine	gun boat	2	30	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligs or (store)	ship				
Assi-tance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Bellerile	sloop	6	100		J. R. Redd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		
Bustard	gun boat	2	30	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		{Rear Admr Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. {Wm. S. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Lieut. T. Oxville
Clown	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	se-t gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	30		Lieut S. Douglas (*Calcutta*)
Cruiser	se st sloop	17	165	400	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	do.	2	30	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	2	81	120	John Ward
Esk	se st corvette	21	200	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	H. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	do.	2	30	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig.	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	315	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	30	60	Lieut Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper	se st ship	2	81	120	James S. Hill
Highflyer	se st corvette	21	200	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	se st sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	do.	2	30	40	Lieut W. H Bosen
Lee	do.	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	do.	3	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Mission	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	se st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	se st gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opos-sum	gun boat	2	30	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
P que	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover	gun boat	2	30	60	Lieut Wyamitt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship.	101			G. St. Y. King
Sampson	pad-whl st frig.	6	200	467	Wm. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	se st ship	70	640	400	A. C. Key
Slaney	gun boat	3	50	80	Lieut Anthony H Hoskins
Starling	do.	2	30	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch	do.	2	30	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	se st vessel	6	91	200	Saml. G. Creswell
Tribune	se st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Vulcan	pad-whl st vessl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Wat-tail	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock	do.	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Colville
Capricieuse	do.				Collier
Dragonne	do.				Barry
Durance	steamer	12			Thoyon
Dusée	gun boat	6			Carpigna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	do.				de Lamotte
Metraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Herranger
Mesurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chesnel
Nemesis	frigate	50			{Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly {Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chiery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primauguet	do.	8			Veignaud
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Mis-issipi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson.
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		{Commodore J. Armstrong {Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Seamicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6			Tschichat-schoff

N. B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags. Rig.	Tons	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees
Feb 27	New Margaret	B bark	411	Bovey	Swatow	Feb 11	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 27	Laura	Old bk	500	Miesegades	Singapore	Dec 23	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	John Wade	A. ship	639	Chamberlin	Hongkong	Feb 9	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 28	Cornubia	B bark	459	Ellison	Swatow	.. —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Mar 1	Asa Packet	B bars.	328	Gold	Ercamango	Jan 6	S'dalwood	Russell and Co
.. 1	Gallant	B. brig	267	More	Macassar	Dec 24	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 1	Beverly	B. bark	462	Carter	Swatow	Feb 14	Sugar	A. R. Tilby
.. 1	Sea Star	B. ship	590	Livingston	London	Oct 21	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 2	Malahar	Ha. bk	322	Möller	Hongkong	Feb 16	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Sancho Panza	A. ship	878	Bicir	Hongkong	.. 6	do	Order
.. 3	Scutari	B ship	578	Ollard	London	Sept 23	General	Lindsay and Co
.. 3	Edith Rose	A. ship	380	Nickersen	Boston	Nov 5	do	Russell and Co

PASSENGER—Per *Scutari*, Mr. Joseph Lane.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags. Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
Feb 21	Hellespont	B. str	330	Prockett	Hongkong	Ten$	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 28	Bangkok	B bark	310	Cowie	Amoy	Ballast	Jas. Bowman and Co
.. 28	Tamisa	B. bark	272	Oliver	Amoy & S'tow	do	Dent, Beale and Co
Mar 1	Henrlette Helena	Ha. sh	833	Iversen	Hongkong	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Aerolite	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Iquiqui, WC S A	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 4	Lotus	A. ship	666	Leckie	Manila	do	Russell and Co
.. 4	Gen. Washington	B. ship	414	Faithfol	Foochau	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592		P. P. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	12.	Vincent	Dent. Beale and Co.
Felkstone	B. ship	400		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	2??	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	341	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Cobb	David Swanson, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	21	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	14 & 30	24	28	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	15	17	23	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	14	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25											

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Excelsior, 4th Nov.; Lady McDonald, 17th do.; Maury, 27th do.; Red Riding Hood, 28th do.; —Dennis Hill, 23d Dec.; and Julia, 24th do.

From *Liverpool*—Confustne, 12th Oct.; Star of the East, 30th do.;—and Jubilee, 5th Dec.

From *Shields*, Hannah, 1st July.

From *New York*—Tartar, 22d Oct.

From *Boston*—Cossack, 20th Nov.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels	Sailed or Arrived	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Cleared Despatch.
Abdul Medjid	Feb 13	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Jas. MacDonald	London	9th inst.
Arastus	Jan 31	B. bark	456	Hegarth	Gilman and Co	Swatow	Old 2d
Asa Packet	Mar 1	B. bark	328	Gold	Russell and Co		
Hermenegia	Feb 2	B. bark	417	Tyleson	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	Early
Beverly	Mar 1	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby		
Bloden	Feb 7	B. ship	582	Crosbie	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Black River Packet	Feb 9	B. bark	264	Dirk	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
C. E. Tilton	Feb 11	A. bark	448	Priard	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Carnatsia	Feb 14	B. ship	518	Capon	E. Warden	Swatow	Early
Competitor	Feb 21	A. ship	571	White	Weimore, Williams and Co		Indt.
Cornubia	Feb 28	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Diana	Feb 21	Da. sh	350	Nelson	Russell and Co	Hongkong	Early
Edith Rose	Mar 3	A. ship	380	Nickersen	Russell and Co		
Formosa	Feb 20	H. str	758	Rogers	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Amoy & H'kong	6th inst.
Gallant	Mar 1	B. brig	267	More	Dent, Beale and Co		
Herculean	Feb 24	H. ship	530	Heil	Dent, Beale and Co		
Hoang Ho	Feb 13	S. ship	600	Cowell	Monerieff, Grove and Co		
Invincible	Feb 4	H. ship	657	Wilson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
James Lemon	Feb 6	H. ship	483	Macauley	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Swatow	Early
John Wade	Feb 28	A. ship	639	Chamberlin	Augustine Heard and Co		
Laura	Feb 27	Old. bk	500	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Lord Hungerford	Feb 13	B. ship	758	Hurst	Russell and Co	Singapore	Early
Magnet	Feb 9	A. ship	703	Henry	Nott and Co	Swatow	Early
Malakar	Mar 2	Ha. bk	322	Möller	Siemssen and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	H. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299		Capt. Gough		
New Margaret	Feb 27	B. bark	411	Bovey	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Nimrod		H. bark	231		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Oscar	Feb 11	A. ship	618	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Prince Regent	Jan 30	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & Sing.	
Psyche	Feb 11	Da. bk	244	Waver	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Queensberry	Feb 2	B. ship	625	Cassady	Monerieff, Grove and Co	Swatow	old 4th
Reyersward	Feb 13	Da. bk	155	Bruignor	Harkort and Co	Amoy	Early
Robin Hood	Feb 5	A. ship	1116	Sears	Dent, Beale and Co		
Rory O'More	Feb 11	B bark	296	Church	Gilman and Co	Amoy	6th inst.
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	878	Bicir	Order		
Scutari	Mar 3	B ship	578	Ollard	Lindsay and Co		
Sea Star	Mar 1	B. ship	590	Livingston	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Shamrock	Feb 14	B str	330	O'Sullivan	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 11	B. ship	908	Slaughter	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sorata	Feb 4	B bark	327	Richardson	Bicskin, Rawson and Co		
Thomas A. Cole	Feb 14	B. ship	586	Adams	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Thracian	Feb 20	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Tung-yu	Jan 4	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	23d inst.
Union	Jan 19	A. ship	1021	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Wild Wave	Feb 23	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Monerieff, Grove and Co	Foochau	8th inst.
Woodlark	Feb 16	B. brig	203	Taylor	A. Connolly	Manila	Early

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,			12,310,362	15,915	616,257	2,370,073	2,986,329	35
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,161	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	615
1850-51,			21,687,816	13,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	750
1851-52,			31,223,000	20,321	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	795
1852-53,			38,668,100	24,803	2,934,780	19,965,600	22,900,380	554
1853-54,			29,356,188	35,186	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,062
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,026	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,366	23,738,841	
1855-56,	74,668,470	8,543,427	83,211,854	56,275	789,442	20,960,537	21,949,979	1,185
1856-57,	10,687,084	10,794,487	21,491,571	90,523	381,533	16,886,572	17,268,123	1,617

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1856, *to* 30th *June*, 1857.

Corrected from the Custom House Returns.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA, Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,491,571	34,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,798*
AUSTRALIA,	286,114	181,576	467,690	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		273,026	273,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	300,943	1,496,848	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,533	16,886,572	17,268,123	1,617
Total	12,470,636	28,443,784	40,911,390	72,140

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,869 Coarse, and 423 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From* 1st *July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,331,486	16,068,797	25,414
Jan 16	Britannia		552	London	653,300	15,100	668,600	258
.. 15	Harkaway		898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 19	Harwood		462	London	497,502	91,323	498,827	356
Feb 3	Edna & Hester		573	London	674,037	7,872	681,024	41
.. 12	Vanguard		626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	28
.. 15	Anglo Saxon		700	London	635,318	217,582	852,910	634
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson		944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	887

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From* 1*st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Pe-uls	*Other Silk*	SILK *Piece Goods Pieces*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8 467,608	8,698,024	1,172.04	5 bales 25 cases	13,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do..		1,096,500	1,096,500			610
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do..		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	..do..		766,748	766,748	1874		230

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From* 1*st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 30	Cambalu	436	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct). From* 1*st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Africa	362	Sydney	262,789	54,317	317,106
.. 13	Banca	213	Melbourne vid Fuchau	78,173	4,856	82,349
Jan 21	Lemorilla	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From* 1*st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 23	Wynnud	573	Rotterdam vid Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,238	26,717	420,917	88
Feb 18	Cresanowitsch	580	Cronstadt	233,172		233,172	

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1*st July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,629
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str	322	do.	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str	650	do.	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str	700	do.	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str	330	do.	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str	750	do.	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str	650	do.	119

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(*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*)

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